



G. Arthur Cooper - Field Notes and Maps, 1939

Extracted on Oct-09-2015 11:35:33

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[[preprinted]] 0014 [[/preprinted]]

1939
Sept. 19. with Bridge

Left Washington 5:45 on Capitol Limited

September 23

[[strikethrough]] Send JS Williams paper on Beauforth Butte fish by H.L. Bryant. [[/strikethrough]]

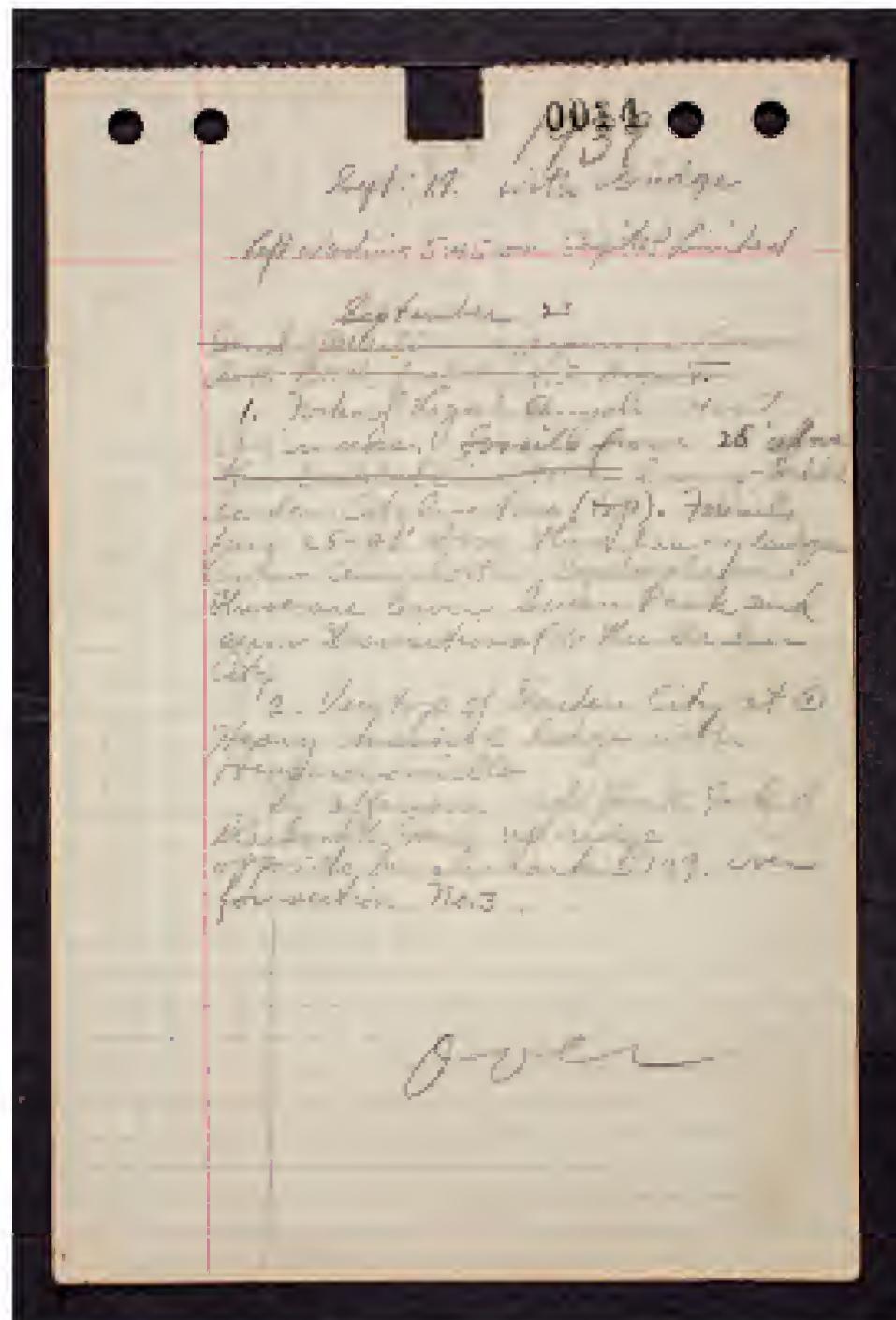
1. Forks of Logan Canyon about 5300' on nose. Fossils from 25' above [[strikethrough]] thin bedded limestone[[/strikethrough]] heavy-bedded Garden City limestone (top). Fossils from 25 - 40' above this heavy ledge contain Anomalorthis, Syntrophopsis. These are lower Swan Peak and seem transitional to the Garden City.

2. Very top of Garden City at Heavy massive ledge with Hesperonomiella

In afternoon, right South Fork of Blacksmith Fork, up ridge [[erasure]] [[?]] [[/erasure]] opposite benchmark 5149. Over for section No. 3.

Over

[[line]] [[faint writing]]



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[[image: pencil sketch showing layer profile of soils]]

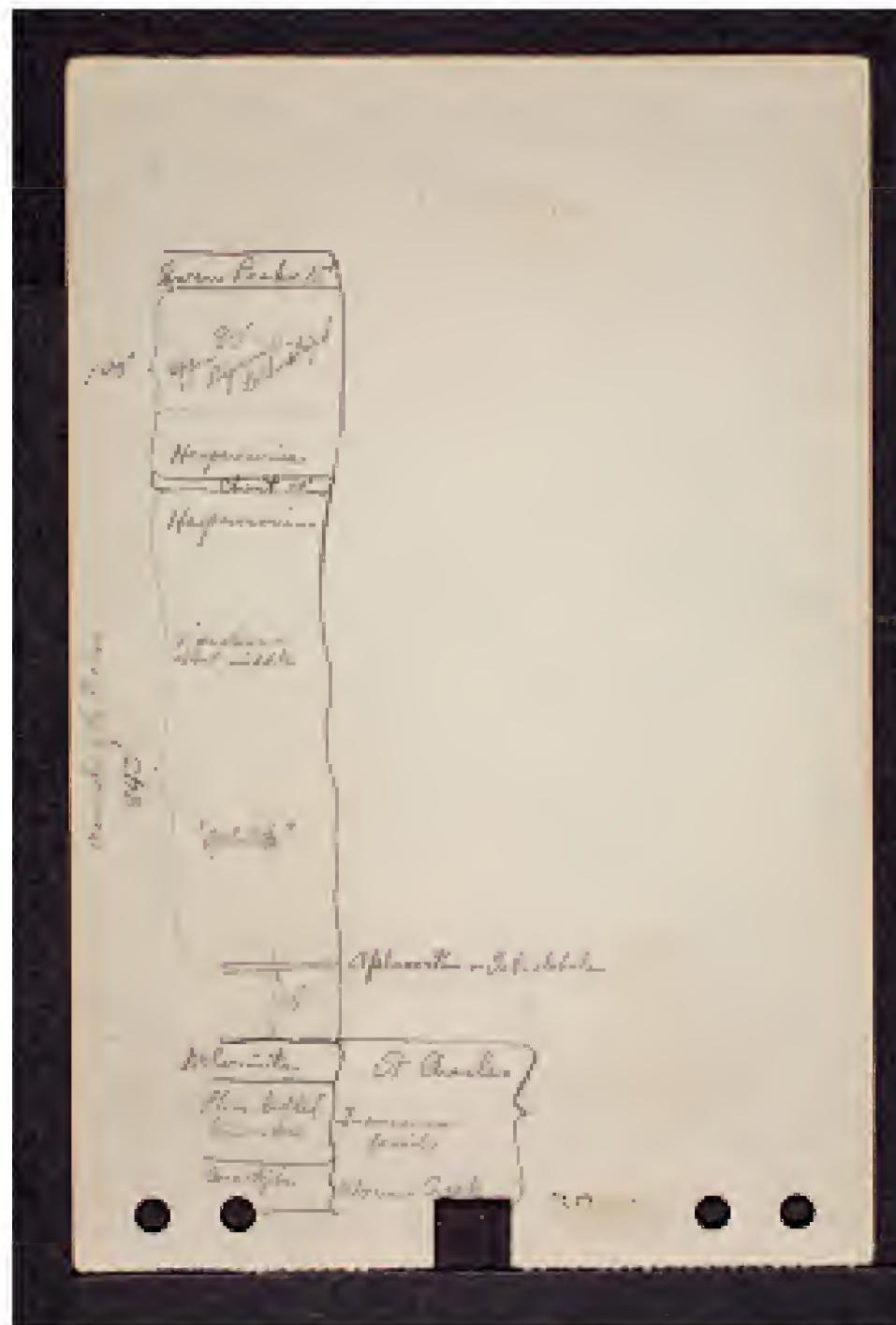
Swan Peak 15'

100' { 80' Upper Pogonip dolomitized
 { Hesperonomia
 { Chert 20'

[[written sideways]] According to Deiss
840' [[/sideways]]
 { Hesperonomia
 { Diparelasma about middle
 { "Ophileta"

50' Apheoorthis & Tetralobala

Dolomite St. Charles }
Thin bedded limestone Franconia fossils }
Quartzite Worm Creek }



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Sept. 26.

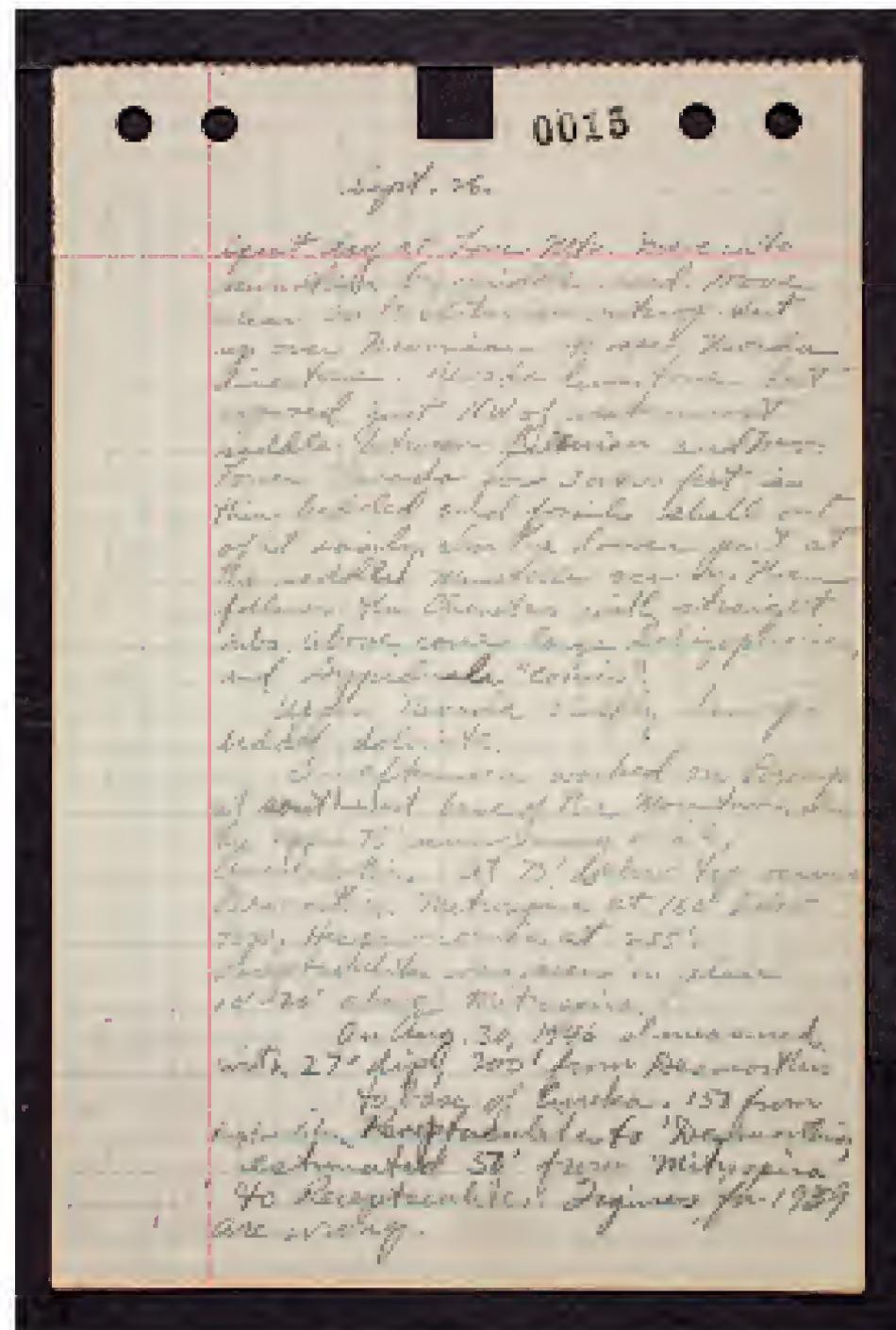
Spent day at Lone Mtn. Drove into mountain by middle road. Drove clear on to Silurian outcrop. Went up over Devonian to see Nevada limestone. Nevada limestone best exposed just NW of westernmost saddle between Silurian and Dev. Lower Nevada for 3 or 400 feet is thin-bedded and fossils shell out of it easily. In the lower part at the saddle Meristella occurs. Then follows the Chonetes with straight ribs. Above come large Schizophoria, and Gypidula "cornis".

Upper Nevada chiefly heavy-bedded dolomite.

In afternoon worked on Pogonip at southwest base of the mountain. In the upper 75' occur many snails, Anomalorthis. At 75' below top occurs Desmorthis. Mitrospira at 160' below top, Hesperonomia at 235'. Receptaculites was seen in place 10'-20' above Mitrospira.

On Aug. 30, 1946 I measured with 27° dip, 200' from Desmorthis to base of Eureka. 150 from Receptaculites. Receptaculites to Desmorthis; estimated 50' from Mitrospira to Receptaculites. Figures for 1939 are wrong.

[[margin]] [[faint writing]] [[/margin]]



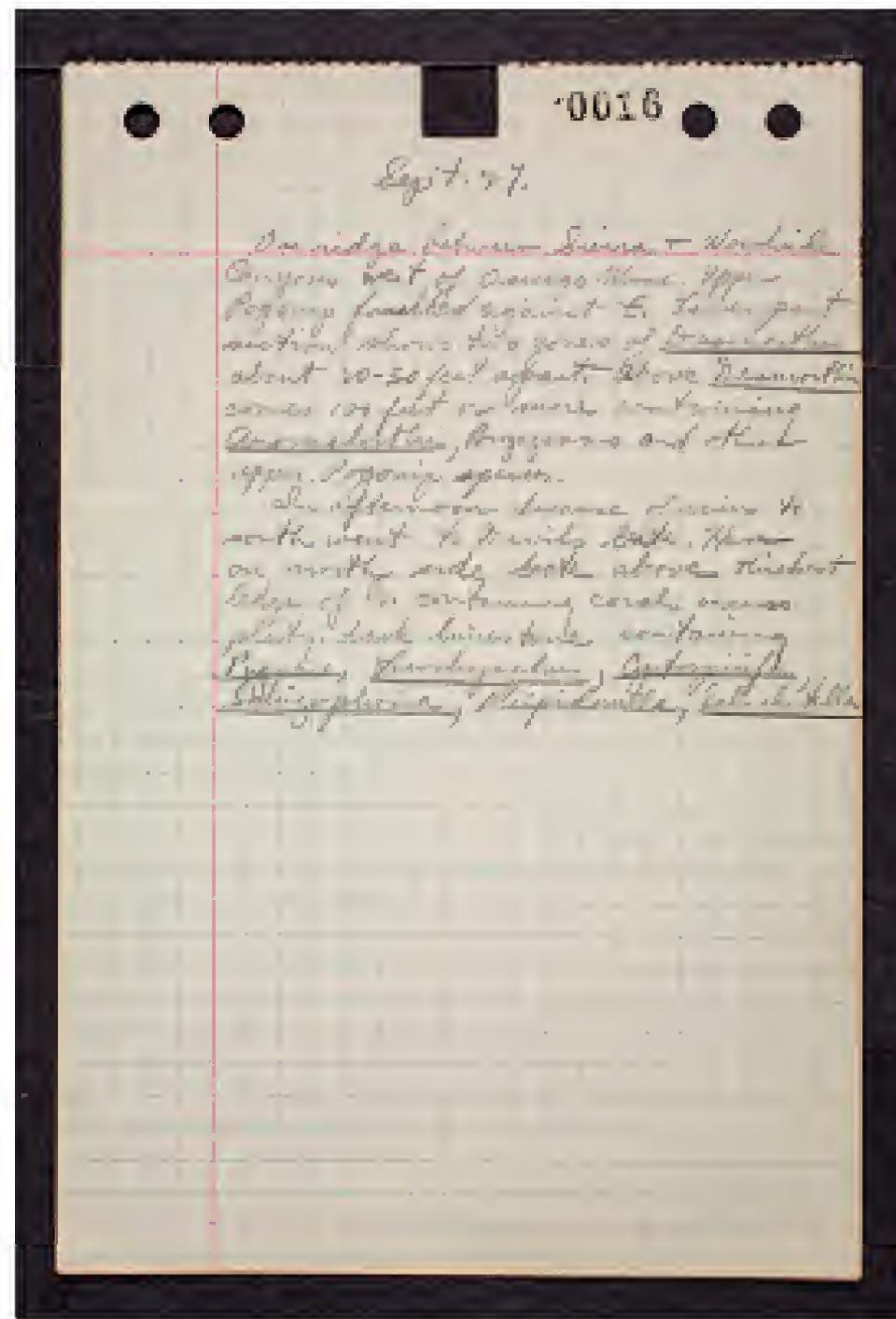
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0016 (Stamp on top of page)

Sept. 27.

On ridge between Siena and Woodside Canyons west of Oswego Mine. Upper Pogonip faulted against E. Lower part section shows two zones of Desmorthis about 20-30 feet apart. Above Desmorthis 100 feet or more containing Anomolorthis, Bryozoans and their upper Pogonip species.

In afternoon because of rain to south went to Devils Gate. Here on the north side Gate above thickest ledge of ls. (limestone??) containing corals occurs platy, dark limestone containing Pugnars, Leiorhyachis, Cyrtospirifer, Schizophoria, Phipidonella, Schuchertella



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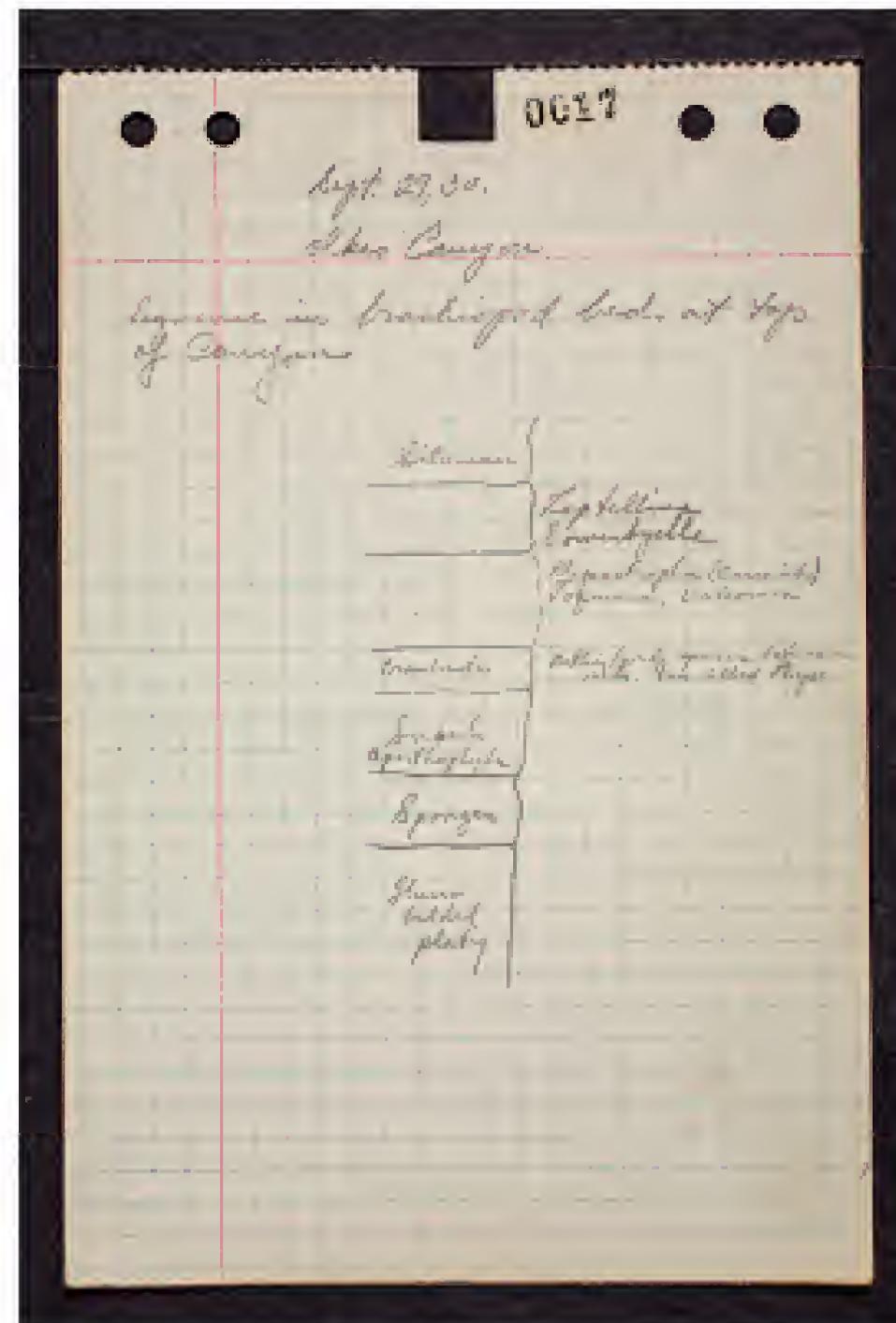
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Sept. 29, 30
Ike's Canyon

Sequence in brachiopod beds at top of canyon.

[image: Sketch of Biostratigraphic diagram of area during the Silurian era.]

Silurian|
|Leptellina
Sowerbyella
| Rhysostrophia (coarse ribs)
Toquimia, Valcourea
Porambonites| Orthis (wide spaces between ribs fine-ribbed Rhyso
Snails Aporthophyla|
Sponges|
Thin-bedded platy |



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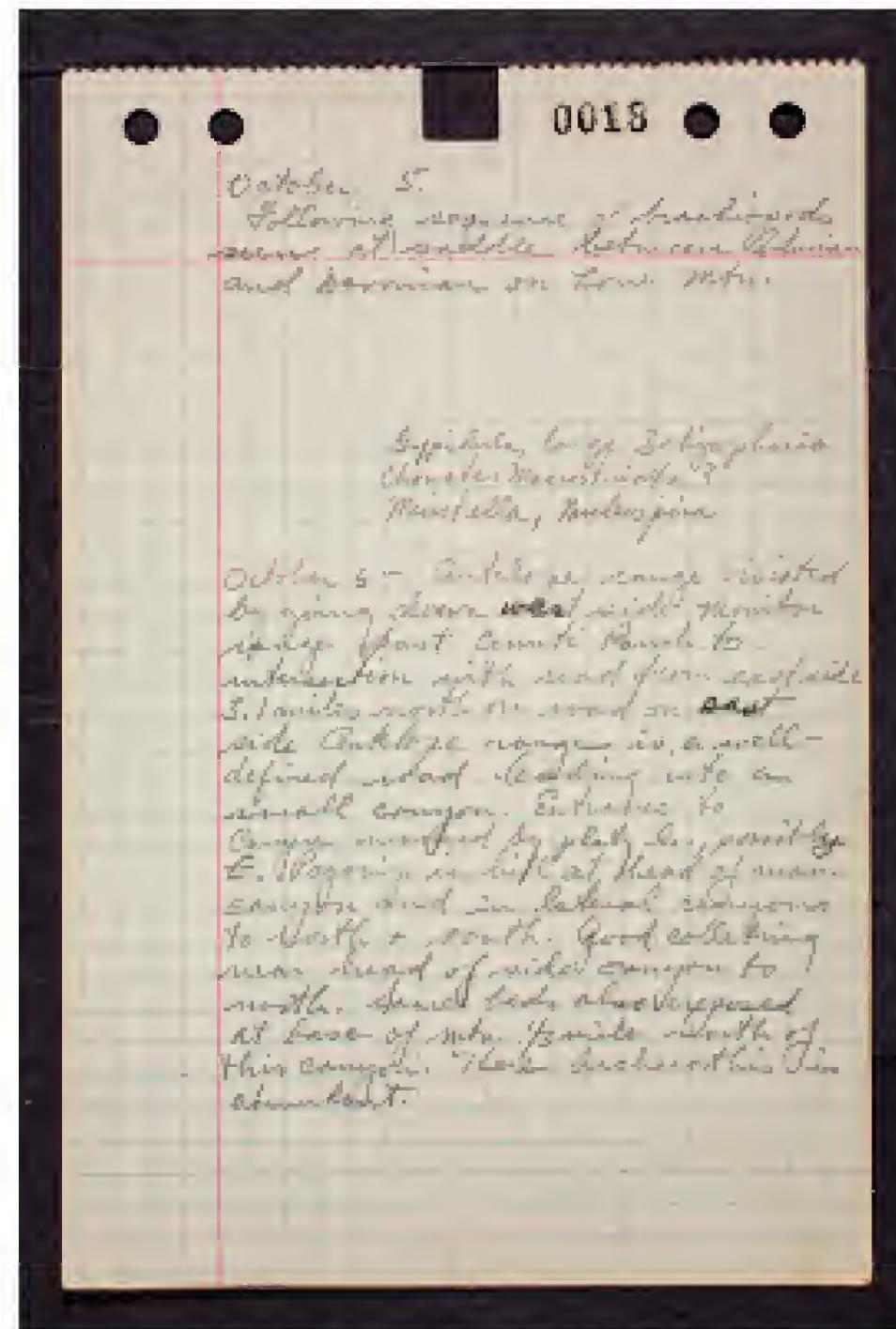
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October 5.

Following sequence of brachiopods seen at saddle between Silurian and Devonian on Lone Mtn.

Gypidula, large Schizophoria Chonetes Macrostriata? Meristella, Nucleospira

October 6 - Antelope range visited by going down west side Monitor range past [?] Ranch to intersection with road from east side 3.1 miles north on road on east side Antelope range is a well-defined road leading into a small canyon. Entrance to Canyon marked by platy [?], possibly E. Pogonip in hill at head of main canyon and in lateral canyons to north & south. Good collecting near head of side canyon to north. Same beds also exposed at base of mtn. 1/3 mile north of this canyon. Here Archacorthis is abundant.



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October 8

Visited ridge east of Frenchman Flat. Mottled zone lies above heavy-bedded limestone, is probably about 150 feet thick. Consists of fairly thin-bedded limestone teeming with silicified brachiopods

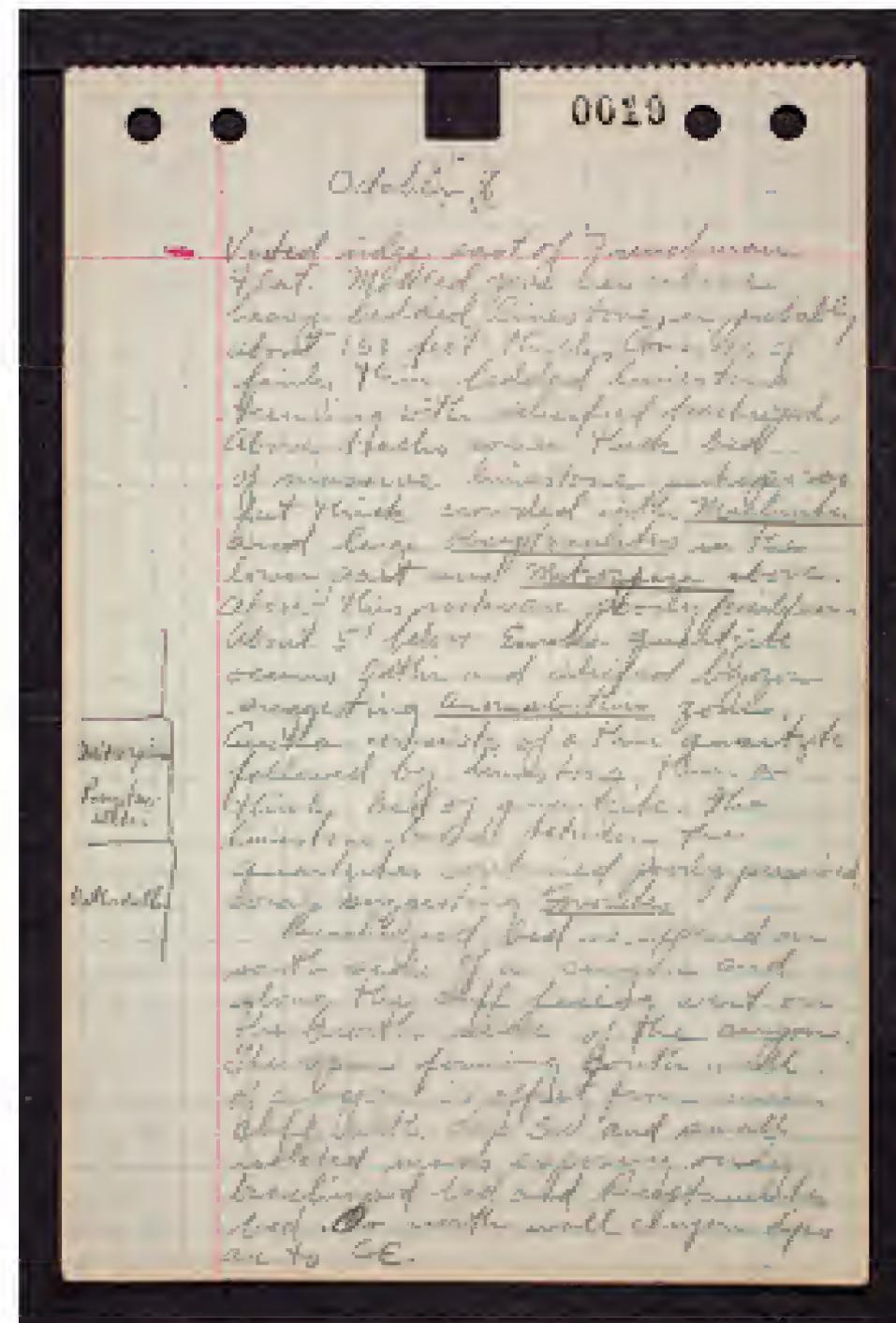
Above brachs comes thick bed of massive limestone perhaps 200 feet thick crowded with Maclurites and large Receptaculites in the lower part and Mitrospira above. Above this rocks are poorly fossiliferous

About 5' below Eureka quartzite occurs Orthis and silicified bryozoa suggesting Anomalorthis zone.

Eureka consists of a thin quartzite followed by limestone, then a thick bed of quartzite. The limestone band between the quartzites contained poorly corals suggesting Favosites.

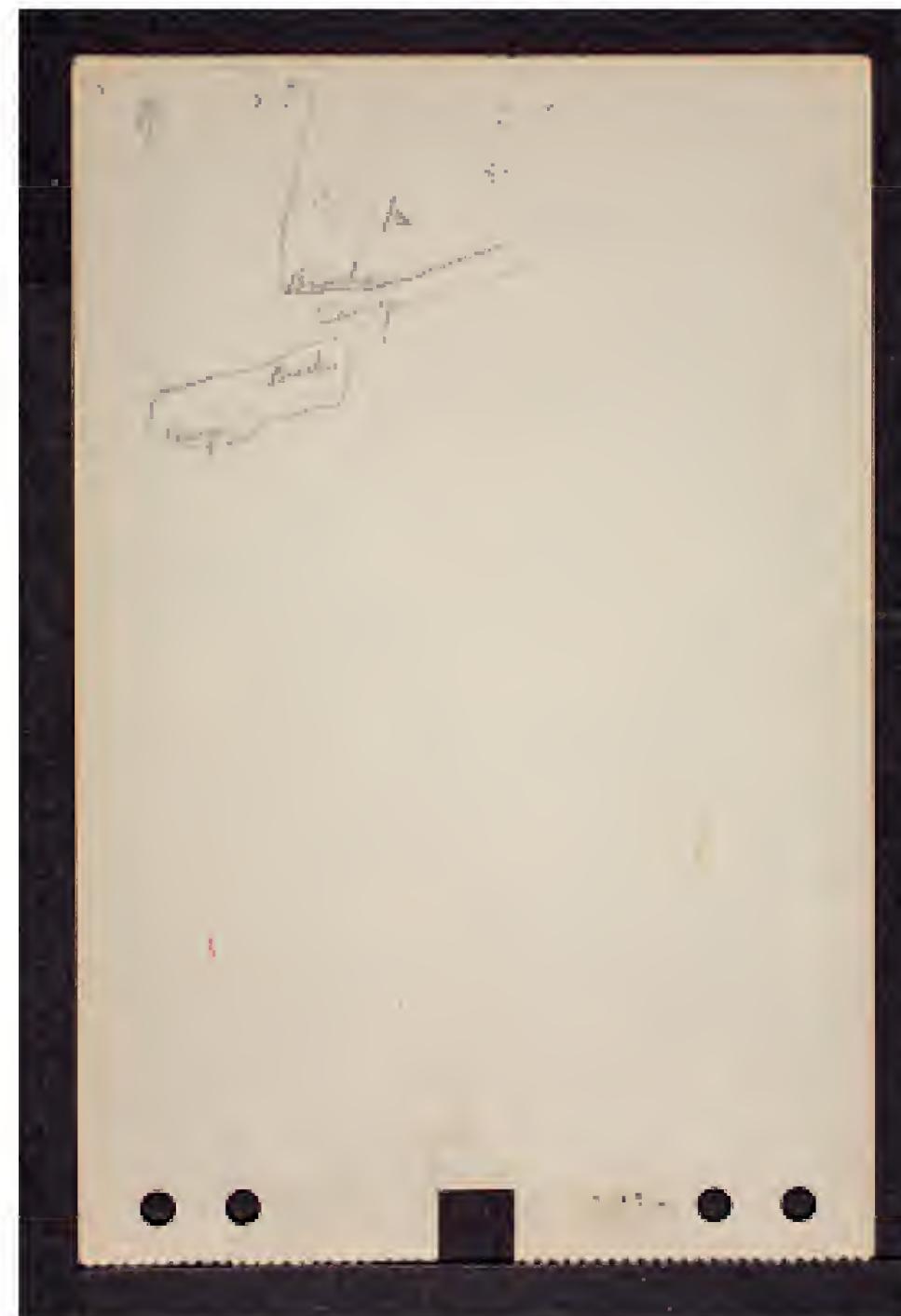
[[image in left margin, soil profile: three soil layers. No caption in first, caption "Mitrospira Receptaculites" in second, caption "Orthidella" in third]]

Brachiopod bed is exposed on south side of a canyon and along the cliff facing west on the south side of the canyon. The spur forming south wall of canyon is offset from main cliff with dip SW and small isolated mass exposing only brachiopod bed and Receptaculites bed. On north wall canyon dips are to SE.



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[[image: diagram sketch showing canyon and surrounding area, with north arrow]]
[[caption]] Brachs. Canyon Recepts. Brachs. [[/caption]]



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